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The following were presented for publication :

"Descriptions of the Gobioid Genera of Western North America,"  
"Note on the Genera Hemiramphinae," and "On the Genus Periophthalmus." By Theo. Gill.

"Description of a collection of Jasper Lance-heads, found near Trenton, N. J." By Charles C. Abbott.

"Descriptions of new and little known species of Picidae, etc." By John Cassin.

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Sept. 29th.

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Eighteen members present.

On report of the Committee, Mr. Cassin's paper, read Sept. 22d, was ordered to be published in the Journal.

On leave granted, Dr. Bridges presented a paper entitled "Supplement to descriptions of soft parts and embryonic forms of Unionidae." By Isaae Lea. Which, on report of a Committee, was ordered to be published in the Journal.

On report of the respective committees, the following were ordered to be published :

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**Synopsis of the POMACENTROIDS of the Western Coast of North and Central America.**

BY THEODORE GILL.

As some of the species of the family of Pomacentroids inhabiting the Pacific waters of our continent have been involved in confusion, and very diverse species united, the present article is submitted in rectification of such errors, and of others formerly committed by the author.

The family of Pomacentroids is accepted with the types referred to it by Dr. Günther ; that gentleman has, however, lately established a genus called *Melambaphes*\* for a species supposed to be the *Glyphisodon nigroris* of Cuvier, which he is uncertain whether to refer to the present family or the "group Cantharina" of the Sparoids. His description does not enable us to positively decide, as he does not describe the course of the lateral line, which would have probably enabled one to refer it to its proper family,—the lateral line being interrupted in the Pomacentroids, and continuous in the Sparoids and Pimelepteroids. As the new genus is, however, characterized by its "small ciliated scales" (L. lat. 100), the presence in each jaw of "a series of trenchant, tricuspid teeth, and with a broad band of villiform teeth behind," and of "fourteen or thirteen spines in the dorsal fin, and three in the anal fin," there can be little doubt that it belongs to Günther's "group Cantharina."

The following artificial table will assist in the determination of the genera. *Lepidozygus*, *Parma* and *Acanthochromis* are genera unknown to me through autopsy:

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\* *Melambaphes* Gthr., An. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, vol. xi. p. 115. Dr. Gunther is perhaps mistaken in referring this species to the *Glyphisodon nigroris*, C. et V. : those naturalists were too keen and profound to have placed a species of *Melambaphes* in *Glyphisodon* after an examination which induced their surprise in discovering three anal spines, notwithstanding the resemblance to the *Glyphisodon raki* and *bengalensis*. It is possible that the third spine was an ossified ray. The *Melambaphes* of Gunther having been then named from a misconception, it is better that it should obtain a new name that shall not perpetuate the error: it may therefore be called *M. Guentheri*.